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LOCAL NOTICES.

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Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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We have decidedly the largest and finest stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumery of any retail house in this city, and consequently can and do sell goods lower. Try us and the truth of the above will be evident. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 95 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR.
JOHN W. RIDDELL.
FOR CITY TREASURER.
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.
FOR CONTROLLER.
JOHN McCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY.
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Vermont Central Railroad bridge, at Northfield, three hundred feet long and seventy feet high, was burned Sunday.

Mr. Victor Wright, President of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, and a prominent citizen of Middlebury, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed on Friday.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of the Sixth and Eighth regiments of Maryland Militia, charged with endeavoring to offer an indignity to the Governor, on the occasion of the late parade, publicly reprimand both regiments, and dismiss the officers of Companies D, E and G, and dishonorably discharge from service the enlisted men of said companies.

Advices from St. Thomas, of the 10th ult., state that Admiral Palmer and the Danish Commissioner were to meet the Governor of St. Thomas next day, to complete the arrangements for the transfer of the island to the United States. The people were pleased, but the merchants were not enchanted with the loss of American tariff.

A Kingston, Jamaica, special says: Kamel, the native Indian leader, was preparing for a renewal of hostilities against the British. A British war ship has been ordered to proceed to Tortola and St. Thomas with provisions for the sufferers. Little Saba has been divided in two and completely metamorphosed. The sea in its upheavings opened many passages into the land. St. Croix is partially inundated, and heavy rains force the waves still higher.

A Washington special says: "The President seems emboldened by the action of the House on the impeachment subject, and manifests a desire to continue the fight upon those officeholders who opposed him. Notice was served on Judge Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, by the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, late Saturday night, stating the resignation would be acceptable. It is the intention of Mr. Theaker, however, to disregard the notice entirely, and refuse to remove him. The impeachment men are confident that Johnson will yet do some overt act sufficient to bring over many anti-impeachment men, and that the whole subject will soon be before Congress again."

Col. Little committed suicide at East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he died from a pistol shot by his own hand, while laboring under temporary insanity. Col. Little was one of the wealthiest men in the Saginaw Valley, and no suspicion is entertained of financial matters being in any manner connected with the act.

Edward William Johnston, well known in literary circles, and for many years connected with some of the leading newspapers of the country as editor and correspondent, and a brother of Colonel Alf. Johnston, died in the St. Louis yesterday morning, after a long illness.

Patrick Nash, beaten by Phillip Slattery during a drunken brawl last Wednesday in St. Anthony, Minn., died on Sunday from the effects of his injuries. The murdered fled.

At Minneapolis, Minn., dispatch says: The great saw mills on both sides of the river have stopped for the winter. The Mississippi is frozen over. We are having brilliant weather; mercury twenty degrees above zero.

Edgar Ames, a prominent citizen, and one of the largest pork packers of St. Louis, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Dr. N. B. Shurtleff was chosen Mayor of Boston yesterday, receiving 8,333 votes against 7,875 for Otis Norcross, the present Republican incumbent.

While a number of persons were skating on a pond in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, the ice broke and three boys were drowned.

James B. Blake, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Worcester by 1,440 majority. In Lowell, George F. Richardson was elected Mayor.

Canal navigation is suspended from Syracuse to Troy. Boats containing over 100,000 bushels of potatoes, 70,000 barrels apples, and nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, besides a large quantity of other products, are frozen in. The thermometer ranged 8 degrees below zero.

BY MAILS.

It was shown in a cause tried before Justice Jones, of the Superior Court, last week, that the premises on the northwest corner of Houston and Crosby streets, New York, have risen in value from $75,000 in 1863, to $700,000 at the present time.

There is an alarming and increasing hostility to religion in France. The Liberal party are about erecting a statue to Voltaire, which gives the greatest indignation to the Church. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, said a few days ago, in his speech before the Catholic Congress at Mechlin: "It is said that a statue is to be raised to Voltaire. A statue to Voltaire! If a statue is raised to him, and perhaps a statue will be raised to him, for nothing is impossible, I shall say a statue has been erected to infamy personified."

The Paris police made a descent the other day in the plaster quarries at La Villette and arrested eight well known vagrants, just at the moment that a magnificent banquet was being prepared. A large joint of horseflesh was roasting over a tremendous fire, and a cook was cooking a savory stew of ham, sausages, vegetables, &c., which, with a *pate de foie gras*, fruit, preserves, wines and liquors promised to form an excellent repast. "If we had only first dined!" piteously exclaimed one of the prisoners, as he was being marched off.

Mr. Waddington, a resident of Vancouver's Island, is in Ottawa to promote the scheme of opening up communication overland with British Columbia. It is proposed to open a line of land and water carriage from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. This, it is shown, can be accomplished at a moderate expenditure.

Butler's Financial Speech.

"W. E.," of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, finds very ugly holes and flaws in General Butler's speech on the national debt. One of Butler's statements is curious and amusing, as showing, in a manner never thought of before, how a public debt becomes a public blessing when you begin to pay it. Butler says:

"Why, sir, what is the measure of the value of your house? If it is worth $10,000 it is ten thousand twenty-five hundred millionth part of the public debt, and it will remain so until a portion of that debt is paid, when it will be appreciated, or until that debt is repaid, when it will be depreciated. It will remain of exactly the same relative value however much the form of the public debt be changed, but will always be more valuable as the public debt grows more valuable, i. e., as it diminishes."

If the debt is diminished one-half the value of the house is diminished, and so on, till when the debt of the house is but one dollar, the house becomes worth ten thousand times the original debt. But it will not answer to pay that last dollar, for then the value of the house runs down again so low that it is uncertain whether it will stop short of 0. "W. E." carries out the argument mathematically, and remarks:

"If this be true, holders of real estate, of all persons in the world, ought to be the last to object to taxes for the purpose of reducing the national debt. General Butler need not say another word upon finance. His reputation is assured. Henceforth he will assuredly take rank beside that eminent economist, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who says that government can make money of leather and tin just as well as of silver and gold. When Mr. Stevens gets his leather money into operation, General Butler must stand as the hopper, ready to sell it at a discount, whenever it comes out in excess of the business wants of the country. Fortunate country! happy in the possession of such high statesmen, so disinterested and so competent to deal with the problems of the hour."

THE WEEKLY COM...
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL TH...
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

RELICIOUS.

PANORAMIC SERMONS—REV. E. M. LONG, of Philadelphia, preaches EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 7½ o'clock, at the FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth street. Illustrating his sermons with large and elegant Oil Paintings. The exercises are very interesting and instructive and free to all.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board by applying at No. 139 Grant street. Day Boarders taken. Terms moderate.

WANTED—TO LET—To one or Gentlemen, a pleasant furnished Room, within three minutes walk of the Postoffice. Inquire at No. 40 Wylie street.

WANTED—SITUATION—Employment as an Engineer, either on high or low pressure Engine. Will give best of reference. Address J. C. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWARE CLERK—One who has had some experience in the business. Inexperienced persons need not apply. Call at 337 Liberty street.

WANTED—ARMY GUNS—Army Revolvers, $10 cash for Spencer Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $7 cash for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $6 cash for Colt's Army or Navy Revolvers. Cash paid for every description of Fire Arms. Persons having any of above Arms can send them by Express c. o. d. to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 334 Penn street, corner Wayne, Pittsburgh. ocdtf

WANTED—BOARDING — By a Young Man, in a small family, or where there are a few Boarders. Allegheny preferred. Address Lock Box 211.

WANTED—SITUATION—A competent Engineer of twenty four years' experience, wishes a situation. Best reference given. Address J. B. L., Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRL—For Kitchen work, a short distance in the country. Inquire at the Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—"THE BOYS IN BLUE" FOR THE HOLIDAYS. An active Agent wanted in every township for the above work. For circulars with terms, apply to or address, A. GILKESON & CO., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED — WAREHOUSE — A good House suitable for Wholesale Business, on Wood or Liberty street. Possession required January, or 1st of April. Address Box B B, Commercial office.

FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE—HORSES AND WAGON—A Four Horse Team and Wagon will be hired by the Day, Week or Month. Address Box 1,804, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—UNION ROLLING MILL—Located in St. Louis, Mo. An undivided one-fifth interest in above named Rolling Mill, which has an established trade, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, to practical men. Rare inducements will be offered. For further particulars call on J. T. WOOD, No. 113 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address WM. H. STONE, No. 21 Bidwell street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Doing a splendid business. Location good. Will invoice the city, and rent low. C. B. SEELY, 87 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—SHORT HORN BULL—Four years old, weighs 1,800 pounds and perfectly kind; can be seen at the stable of WM. FLEMING, corner Franklin and Congress street.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one No. 8 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order; for sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McBRIDE, Conchellville, Fayette county, Pa.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 30, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE — TYPE METAL — One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—The subscriber offers his Farm at private sale, situated in Brooke county, West Virginia, two miles from the Pan Handle railroad depot, and one mile from Centreville, and on the road leading to Washington, Pa. Said Farm contains 320 Acres, all underlaid with coal; 250 acres under a high state of cultivation; the balance good timber. There are on the premises two Dwellings, one of which is a large two-story Brick House, containing eight rooms, and in well finished order. Also a large new Stable under shelter for 700 head of Sheep; other out-buildings necessary on a farm; all in good repair. The Farm is well fenced and well set in grass. Plenty of stock water in every field. Soil productive and easy to cultivate. There are two good Orchards of choice bearing trees. Churches, Schools, &c., convenient. For further particulars call on the subscriber, residing on the premises at Meadowville, Box 267. WM. PATTERSON.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—In McClure township. Owing to the severity of the storm, the Auction sale of Building Lots on saturday, in the vicinity of Mexico Schoolhouse, Bakewell, Allegeny, Dilworth, and others, was postponed. They will be offered as at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at the office of JOHN P. BAILEY & BRO., No. 104 Fourth st.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Miss Annie E. Dickinson,
WILL LECTURE AT
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Friday Evening, December 13,
SUBJECT:
IDIOTS AND WOMEN.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets can also be obtained at the LIBRARY ROOMS. As Miss Dickinson always addresses crowded houses, those wishing to avoid the rush at the Lecture Office, will please purchase Tickets previous to the Evening of the Lecture.
LEAD PIPE
AND
SHEET LEAD,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ALSO,
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS,
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STEAM GUAGES,
STEAM PUMPS, AND
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
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337 LIBERTY ST., near Union Depot.
CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW GOODS.
Black and Fancy Dress Silks;
Finely Irish Poplins;
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All-Wool Poplins and Empress Cloths;
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Wool Plaids and Plaid Poplins;
Wool Delaines and Fancy Dress Goods;
New French Chintzes;
Black Mantilla Velvets;
Wool, Cashmere and Broche Shawls.
JAMES CALDWELL,
120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
ocdtp

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1867. NO. 75.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

The Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

Duties of that Officer Discussed.

PROPOSED RELIEF FOR REBELS.

The Neutrality Resolution No Joke.

Proposed National Railroad Company.

From the Capital to Cincinnati Direct.

Expansion and Contraction.

Pacific Railways and Their Tariff.

Amendment of Internal Revenue Law.

The Alaska Purchase Money.

Negro Office Holders and Jurors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1867.

In the Senate to-day there was a lively discussion on the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms of the body, growing out of a resolution from Mr. Sumner instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire and report what the duties of that officer are. There seemed to be a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Brown ought not himself to do a great deal which is now done by his deputies, and Mr. Sumner was of the opinion that Mr. Brown's proper place during the session of the Senate was in a chair to the right of the President *pro tem.*, instead of wandering at large about the chamber. It seemed like the old quarrel between the friends and enemies of Mr. Brown, which has been periodically repeated for some years past.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill to relieve two hundred and eighty-four citizens of Alabama, therein named, from the disabilities of the Reconstruction bill. The list includes Governor Patton and General Longstreet, and is indorsed by Generals Pope and Swayne.

Mr. Chandler called up his resolution of neutrality between Great Britain and Abyssinia. He was surprised, he said, to see it stated in the newspapers that he intended this as a joke. It was a very serious matter.

Reverdy Johnson, in the course of the debate, said he considered England in honor bound to pay every dollar of the Alabama claims. Messrs. Nye and Sumner also took part in the discussion, the former in favor and the latter against the resolution. No action was taken on it.

To-day being Monday, the House devoted an hour to calling the States for bills and joint resolutions. Nearly one hundred of a public and private character were introduced. But few are of other than local importance. Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, introduced a bill naming prominent citizens of this District and Virginia as a corporation for a National Railroad Company, to build a road from Washington direct to Cincinnati. It was refursed to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use four millions in greenbacks to purchase bonds, and to destroy the same amount of bonds. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to prevent the granting of more lands and subsidies to railroads, and to regulate the rates of freight over the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of this House the amount of revenue to be collected from taxes ought not to exceed three millions of dollars, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill so amending the existing tariff of the United States as to reduce the taxation to three hundred millions, and instructing the Committee on Appropriations not to exceed that amount in making their appropriations. After a ten minutes' speech from Mr. Hooper sustaining the resolution by figures from Mr. McCulloch's report, the resolution was laid over.

The House had half an hour's debate as to which Committee should take charge of the appropriation to pay for Alaska. The question of the treaty was discussed, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he would oppose payment for this worthless territory, and Mr. Butler announced a similar purpose. It was contended that the treaty of the Senate did not make it the law of the land, and that the House could refuse to grant an appropriation. Hon. Thad. Stevens took the opposite view, and finally the question of payment was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which favors it.

The House then passed, by a strict party vote, the Senate bill allowing negroes to hold office and act as jurors in this district. It goes to the President, where it awaits a veto.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting the names of the various Assistant District Attorneys, with salaries, etc. Laid on the table.

Also, from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in answer to an inquiry, that three per cent. of the amount above $600 has been deducted from the salaries of Judges according to law.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of Erastus Corning and others, stock and bondholders of the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad, praying that the amount in the act relative to the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad Company, shall be construed to prejudice their branch. Referred.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the act entitled "an act declaring and fixing rights of volunteers as part of the army," approved March 2d, 1867, so as to include previous service in the marine corps in establishing relative rank in the army; also, as to the propriety of authorizing the Secretary of War to take into consideration in all cases previous rank as well as previous service in determining the position of an officer.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate the names and residence of all individuals to whom any captured and abandoned property was paid or delivered, and quantity and value thereof, amount of money returned to each, and whether, as preliminary thereto, such individuals have been required to pay any fee or compensation to any similar any Attorney or other person, and the evidence upon which and under what law or authority such property was released or paid over; also, whether any of such property or its proceeds were granted to persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort to the rebellion, and whether, before releasing such property or returning the proceeds, the department required the claimants to establish their loyalty by competent proof; and also a copy of any correspondence between the department and Court of Claims, or any of the officers, in regard to judgments by said Court, or payments thereof or what are known as cotton cases.

Mr. RAMSAY submitted the following, which was ordered printed:

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following provisions: First, that duties of 5 per cent ad valorem shall be imposed on all importations from Canada into the exclusive production or manufacture of Canada, to the United States, or from the United States to Canada, which shall be substituted for the existing tariffs of the respective countries. Second, that the excise duties of the United States and Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation. Third, That the navigation of the great lakes, canals and channel of the St. Lawrence shall be forever free to the citizens of the United States and Canada. Fourth, That Canadian vessels in American ports shall be subject to the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports. Fifth, That the fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to citizens of both countries. Sixth, That a common system of laws regulating copyright and patents and postage shall be established over both countries. Seventh, That canals, with the consent of Great Britain, shall cede to the United States the districts of North America west of longitude 95 degrees, in consideration of which the United States will pay $6,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to the territory and jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company or any treaty or law or usage. 8th, The United States will assume the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding two million dollars. 9th, To aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway from the western extremity of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, the United States in addition to the grant of land heretofore made, will guarantee the dividends of five per cent. upon the stock of said company; provided, the amount of stock thereby guaranteed shall not exceed $25,000 per mile, and Congress shall regulate the security for advances on account thereof. Fourth, the North-west Territory shall be divided and organized into territories of the United States, not less than three in number, with all the rights and privileges of citizens, and a settlement of Montana Territory, so far as can be made applicable.

The act to suspend further contraction came from the House and was referred.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Officers of the Senate to define the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms, saying there was no rule defining his duties since he had been Senator. He had never seen the present Sergeant-at-Arms in his seat.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the resolution, but it should apply to all officers. The Sergeant-at-Arms was employed in keeping persons from the floor who were not entitled to admission. He offered to amend by making the resolution to the Secretary and other officers.

After considerable debate the resolution was referred apply to the Committee on the pay of officers.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to remove political disability from 294 citizens of Alabama, recommended by Generals Pope and Swayne. The list includes Governor Patton and General Longstreet, and is indorsed by Generals Pope and Swayne.

Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution of neutrality between Great Britain and Abyssinia. He was surprised, he said, to see it stated in the newspapers that he intended this as a joke. It was a very serious matter.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of instructions to officers in relation to captured and abandoned property, the amount of money received from the sale of such, how much was returned to the Treasury, and how much is still in the hands of officers receiving the same.

Mr. FESSENDEN condemned this system of asking questions indiscriminately, and the resolution was referred.

Senator CHANDLER called up his resolution declaring that during the war between Abyssinia and England, the United States would preserve strict neutrality. He maintained that it is merely as a retaliatory measure for the course of England towards this Government during the rebellion. Had Great Britain acknowledged the Alabama claims, he would have been silent; but she has thrown them out of Court. Those claims were a first lien on every foot of land on this continent, and the adjacent Islands owned by Great Britain would be sufficient remuneration, and would satisfy the national honor. He would never again refer to the Alabama claims until this mortgage was foreclosed. He believed messengers were on the way here from Abyssinia to procure ships of war. He believed that flag would be recognized, and he would, if a British ship of war chased one of them into a United States port, compel her to remain under the guns of a fort until the Abyssinian vessel had twenty-four hours the start. Let the Abyssinians light up old ocean with the burning ships of Great Britain. If the King of Abyssinia offers letters of marque to American citizens here, he hoped perfect neutrality would be observed. He believed that if the resolution passed, from ten to fifty privateers would be on the seas in one hundred days, and British chronometers would be as cheap in this market as American chronometers were once in Great Britain.

Mr. ANTHONY agreed that the conduct of England during the rebellion had been wholly unjustifiable, but the true way to revenge ourselves upon England was to show by our own growth and power the superiority of republican over monarchial institutions, by attracting here the capital and labor of Europe. We conquered the rebellion with the sympathies of England against us; let us now convince her in the art of peace. He would go further, and press upon other powers the perfect immunity of private property on the sea as on the land.

Mr. JOHNSON saw no object in this resolution. No greater evil could happen to this country than a war with Great Britain. We would emerge doubtless with honor, but with an immensely increased debt. All great principles of human freedom were recognized by Great Britain, and such a war would doubtless militate against human liberty. Great Britain certainly committed gross errors in 1861, allowed it to herself to pay every dollar of the damages, and he contended that the resolution proposed in effect to resign those claims. He would never vote to provoke a needless war with Great Britain.

Mr. SUMNER said the present proposition was premature. The documents in regard to the matter would reach the Senate from the President in a few days. It would be better to wait till the Committee on Foreign Affairs report. He considered this one of the most important questions before them, touching their immediate interests, and the law of nations, and which involve the consideration of great principles which would probably be established for all time by this decision.

Mr. NYE said something should be done which would satisfy the people. If necessary, the law of retaliation should be resorted to. When the Great Britain ran down our flag and apologized for insults to the American flag, he would be ready for the peace advocated by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. MOORE made some remarks, mainly humorous, concluding by saying the King of Abyssinia would not be a very effective ally in case of war.

Mr. SUMNER moved an executive session, but withdrew it to allow the introduction of some private bills.

The Chair submitted a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury, to a resolution calling for information whether, since June, 1860, any unexpended balances of some appropriations have been used to supply deficiencies in other bureaus in the same Department, and if so, to what amount; if so, by what authority. The reply is in the affirmative, citing as authority the act of March 3d, 1809. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. MORRILL's bill relative to currency was postponed until Wednesday.

The Senate after a short executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. VAN WICK, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a receiver to take charge of any bank, and restore such bank to the owners thereof.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, to exempt from taxation manufactured goods where the product shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except certain articles.

By Mr. COOK, that persons of foreign birth, who have been naturalized under the constitution and laws of the United States, from all foreign allegiance, and that the government of the United States shall afford them the same protection accorded to natives.

By Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use $4,000,000 in greenbacks, monthly, in redeeming bonds and destroying them.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to provide for a record of deeds in the Clerk's office of the United States District and Civil Courts.

Also to prohibit the payment of claims for the seizure or improvement, or for damages and detention of any appliances of transportation, or for transportation served, tolls for ferryage beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster General, or for the occupation or use of lands in insurrectionary States, for fortifications, etc.

By Mr. NEWCOMB, to abolish the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

By Mr. LYNCH, to provide for the resumption of specie payments. The bill provides that from the 1st of March, 1868, United States notes, when received at the Treasury, shall be destroyed and new notes issued payable in coin in one year from date at the Treasury; that such notes shall, before maturity, be legal tender for all purposes including the redemption of National Bank notes, except for payment of import duty and coin interest on Government bonds; after maturity they shall be legal tender for all purposes, and that the Secretary may, after specie payment has commenced, issue notes payable in coin in less than one year, but not less than three months, and may also purchase coin to enable him to redeem bonds not exceeding fifty millions.

By Mr. LYNCH, to provide against undue expansion and contraction of the currency. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary to issue three hundred millions of coupon bonds, payable in lawful money at demand, at five per cent. interest in coin; the bonds to be issued to any person paying the par value thereof in lawful money.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, to authorize State authorities to tax non-interest bearing United States notes.

By Mr. PAYNE, to amend the bankruptcy law.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to establish a commission consisting of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney General, to fix annually, on the 1st of July, a tariff of charges for transporting freight and passengers on that road.

By Mr. WELKER, to amend the pension act.

By Mr. HARDING, a bill for a like purpose.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, in reference to islands in Miami river.

By Mr. EGGLESTON, to charter the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad.

By Mr. KERR, to regulate the compensation of Assistant Assessors and Assistant Collectors of Internal Revenue in certain cases.

By Mr. LOGAN, in reference to longevity rations of non-commissioned officers and privates; also, to require the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the justice and expediency of repealing the bill extending the income tax collected from officers of the army and navy during the war.

By Mr. FERRY, a Joint Resolution of the Michigan Legislature, in reference to granting lands for wagon roads in Michigan, and in reference to improving the harbor at the mouth of Sheboygan river.

By Mr. WILSON, defining the acts granting lands to Michigan for a ship canal.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, to prohibit the sale of Cherokee lands in a body, and providing for the sale thereof in tracts of forty acres to actual settlers.

By Mr. WINDOM, to amend the reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867, by providing that the Constitution framed by the State of Nebraska be ratified by a majority of the votes registered qualified votes cast at such an election. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. GRINNELL, to establish an additional land district in Colorado.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, to amend the national currency act by rendering absolutely void all contracts for a charge of more than 10 per cent. interest than provided in the thirtieth section of that act.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five members, to which shall be referred the reports of the Commissioners to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate the statutes of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of so amending the law so to require members of Constitutional Conventions in the unreconstructed States to take the test oath.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the 17th of July last, touching armed organizations to avenge the death of Maximilian. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolution on the distribution of the President's message came up, and an animated discussion took place on a proposition by Mr. BUTLER to refer to the Committee on Appropriations that part referring to the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. Messrs. Butler, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Wisconsin, and Schenck taking the ground that the treaty was not operative till the House agreed to make the appropriation, while Messrs. Banks, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Robinson argued that the matter came properly before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Finally, Mr. Butler's proposition was rejected, and the matter remains committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BROOKS called for a separate vote on the resolution referring part of the message to the Select Committee on Reconstruction, and it resulted: yeas, 112; nays, 43.

Other resolutions distributing the message were then adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a report from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of tax received from National Banks. Referred.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a bill declaring forfeited certain lands granted for rail road purposes in Alabama, Missouri, Louisana and Florida. Recommitted.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of amending the national currency law so as to extend its advantages to all persons who will comply with its provisions, and restrict the issuing of bank notes to two-thirds of the capital of the bank. Adopted.

Mr. BARNES moved to suspend the rules so as to allow himself, Mr. WOOD and others to record their votes against impeachment. The rules were not suspended, yeas 85, nays 50, less than two-thirds.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked permission for Mr. VAN TRUMP to print some remarks he had prepared on constitutional points of the impeachment question. Permission was refused.

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate reappointing joint committees on repairs of the President's mansion, and on fixing the pay of officers of both Houses, were concurred in, and the same members that composed those committees last session, reappointed.

The Senate bill fixing a quorum of Supreme Court at five, was passed.

The Senate bill striking the word white from all laws and charters of the District of Columbia, so as to make colored men competent to hold office and sit on juries, was passed, yeas 106, nays 38.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution calling on the President for a record of the trial of Albert Lusk, in New Orleans, last August, for the murder of a negro boy. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation shall not exceed three hundred million dollars; that the Committee on Ways and means be instructed to report a bill so modifying internal taxation as to reduce the same from internal taxes and tariff duties to $300,000,000, and that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt, in the appropriations reported to the House.

In the course of some remarks, Mr. HOOPER said the only way to secure economy in the expenditures is to diminish the supplies, and in doing that the heavy burden of taxation which is now weighing on the people will be lightened. The best way to increase the money in circulation is to diminish the amount exacted from the people, by taking off fifty millions from its taxes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know how the Committee on Ways and Means was to distribute the $300,000,000, and requested Mr. Hooper to give some indication on that point.

Mr. HOOPER said that was a matter not for him, but for the Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested an amendment about limiting internal taxation to whisky and tobacco.

Several other suggestions were made, but as the House refused to suspend the rules in order to let Mr. HOOPER's resolution be offered, the whole matter fell through for the present.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a resolution for the printing and distribution through Congress of the United States in Europe an abstract of the information contained in the report of the Comptroller of the General Land Office. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON offered a resolution in order to the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of improving Saugatuc Harbor at the mouth of Kalamazoo river, Michigan, which was adopted.

Several resolutions of inquiry in reference to various subjects were offered and agreed to, and the House adjourned.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company's Mill.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, December 5, 1867.

I have at different times in the COMMERCIAL referred to the inducements this city presented to men of capital. Every branch of business has come in for a full share of notoriety through your columns, with one exception. I now refer to the "Clinton Paper Mill." The history of this mill dates back almost as far as the city itself. It was built in 1810 by Bayless, Scott & Hogan, who run it a short time and failed, and from that time up to the purchase of the property by the Pittsburgh company it had rather a chequered existence, having changed hands some twelve or fifteen times, burned up once, and blown up twice during the proprietorship of Thompson Hanna. In 1862 James Tu mbull took the mill and run it a short time, but soon hoped he would be enabled to get back some of the money he had advanced to keep the mill running during the previous administration. In December, 1865, Mr. Turnbull sold out to the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh. This Company, as soon as they made their purchase, put the mill into successful operation, and from that up to the present time their labors have been crowned with success. The improvements they have put on the place alone amount to upwards of $40,000, which, added to the purchase of the mill, makes the value of their property, including tenement houses, over $100,000. They also have a paper manufactory at New Brighton, and are incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with their headquarters at No. 82 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The capital stock of the company here is $150,000, divided into shares of $50.00 each. This, however, does not include the building and machinery. The building is 124 by 320 feet, and in this is placed three steam engines. The one used for running the heavy machinery is twenty-two inch cylinder with four feet stroke, and is rated at one hundred and fifty horse power. There is another engine situated in the rag department, with ten inch cylinder and eighteen inch stroke. The one used for finishing the paper machine has a ten inch cylinder with a twenty-two inch stroke. There are three boilers, twenty-four feet long, forty inches in diameter, with two sixteen inch flues in each. In addition to which there is a large steam pump used for supplying the mill with water from the river, having a capacity of about seven hundred gallons per minute, and a smaller pump located in a well, from which the company procure clear water for bleaching purposes. There are also seven rag engines, carrying three hundred pounds each. Here is a little explanation may be necessary. In what is known as the west wing, the company have put up three large rotary boilers, one six by eight, and two six by twenty feet. The stock is first cut into "short lengths," and is then put into these rotaries (which are used for boiling the stock, and is boiled for some time. It is then taken out and washed from these to the washers or drainers. It is for this purpose that the clear water is pumped from the well. After leaving these it goes into the bleaching vats, and after going through a certain process there, it is put into the "beaters," and when it is beaten until it has the appearance of milk, it leaves the beater and passes into the "stuff chests," and from these into the machine—occupying from the time the stock goes into the rotary boiler, until it is ready for the machine about thirty two hours. The machine is known as the "Fourdrinier," manufactured by Nelson Gavitt, of Philadelphia, Pa., and turns out six thousand pounds of paper every twenty-four hours, which is shipped in large rolls to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

We have reason to believe that the report that the Hon. JOHN HICKMAN was in Washington intriguing with Mr. JOHNSON to bring out a Presidential candidate, is without foundation in truth. Mr. HICKMAN may have been in Washington, but we apprehend his business has not been correctly stated.

The anti-co ntraction bill which passed the House on Saturday last, will be put on its passage in the Senate in a few days. Its passage there is not doubted. This action by Congress will probably be regarded by Secretary McCULLOCH as a prompt and explicit answer to the labored argument in his annual report. It is not improbable that this bill will be supplemented by another directing the reissue of the greenbacks that have been withdrawn under the four-million-a-month contraction law.

Although the Senate has been more than two weeks in session, no movement has been made in the case of Secretary STANTON; and a rumor reaches us from Washington that the Senate is likely to give the matter the go-by altogether. The Civil Tenure Bill, it is said, has some defect, and falls short of accomplishing what was intended. We sincerely hope that the laws passed at the present session will be more carefully considered; for the last three years, the most important bills, as a general thing, have required amending.

Mr. WASHBURN, Representative from Wisconsin, is preparing a bill to regulate the rates of fare and freight on the Pacific Railroad. Considering that the rate of tare on the section now running averages ten cents a mile, and that freight is correspondingly high, such a bill would seem to be eminently proper, for at this rate the fare to San Francisco would be $200. The idea is a Commission, composed of certain heads of Departments, who shall annually arrange a scale of charges, which the road shall accept, or suspend the issuing of their bonds. The Government having furnished nearly all the money to build the road thus far, it is thought that it has not only the right, but that it is the duty of Congress to protect the country from extortion.

Congress is going to have the benefit of a whisky ring to assist them to revise the Revenue laws. The manufacturers of that highly useful and all-absorbing article are about organizing to remove the oppression under which that branch of business languishes. In other words, a strong and concerted effort is to be made to reduce the tax on whisky, and the principal argument will be that more revenue will be obtained than at present. There is no doubting the depth and genuineness of the concern of those who propose this, and their offer or assistance to Congress will doubtless be appreciated—though we trust not accepted. What is needed is an honest administration of the law. The impression is gaining ground that whisky is a good thing to tax heavily, and that experience, so far from having proved that the tax should be lowered, has demonstrated that with the degree of faithfulness and rigor which might be brought into the administration of the law, the revenue would be increased. At any rate, a year of honesty is worth trying for—and the way to begin is to overhaul a good many of Mr. MCCULLOCH's inspectors.

THE LABOR REFORM NOMINEES.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the gentlemen most prominent in the late so-called Labor Reform City Convention, and who are the most ardent supporters of the ticket they nominated, are not voters in this State. It is absurd that outsiders should even dream of foisting upon the people nominees they have frequently repudiated.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

We are requested to state, especially for the information of the election officers of the new districts, that, as soon as the votes are counted, duplicate returns must be made out and signed by the officers, one copy of which, with the ballots and tally papers, must be sealed in the ballot box, and deposited with one of the magistrates of the district. The other returns are to be deposited as follows: The returns for Mayor, Treasurer, Controller and City Attorney, are to be placed in an envelope, sealed and indorsed "Election Returns for City Officers in [name the district]." The returns for Select and Common Councils are to be enveloped and indorsed in like manner, except that the words "Select Council," or "Common Council," as the case may be, shall be written thereon, instead of the words "City Officers." These envelopes shall be further verified by the officers of the election writing their respective names across the seals thereof, and shall be delivered by the Judge who held the election, to the Mayor of the city, before three o'clock in the afternoon of the next succeeding day. The returns are forwarded by the Mayor to the Councils, where they are opened, footed up, and, if found correct, approved.

EARLY VOTING.

We would impress upon the Republican voters of the consolidated city the importance of depositing their ballots as early in the day as possible. Many persons are in the habit of putting off this duty, from hour to hour, until something intervenes to prevent their voting at all. The dereliction of a few such individuals, in each district, may lose the election, and throw the power and patronage of the city executive into the hands of our opponents. Let every Republican act as though the success of the ticket depended upon his voting, and let each one embrace the earliest opportunity to discharge this duty. The ballots are counted every hour, in most of the districts, and it is the intention of the Democrats to rush in their votes as early as possible, so as to secure the prestige of "leading" during the first hours of the balloting, in the hope of catching that class who are always ready to join with those whom they may regard as on the winning side. The active, working Republicans, should see to it that all such efforts are neutralized, by corresponding energy and activity on their part. There are few men in the city who cannot afford to devote an hour or two, this forenoon, to the important work of placing the election of our candidates for Mayor and Treasurer beyond the possibility of a doubt. Others can spend the entire day, and all should contribute whatever efforts they can to obtain so desirable a result, and save themselves the mortification and disgrace of seeing the Republican party dethroned in its very citadel.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the Revenue, is that some of the most responsible positions are held by persons who, had unflinching integrity been the quality sought after, could not have been appointed. It is impossible to reconcile certain selections—and quite recent ones—with integrity or a desire on the part of the appointing power to see the law honestly administered. It is the testimony of Commissioner ROLLINS that good men have been displaced to make room for bad ones, and that the service has suffered seriously thereby. It would seem that this statement should be the starting point for Congressional action. And it would seem, also, that the Secretary of the Treasury, on whom every dereliction reflects, owes it to himself to exert his influence more than he appears to have done to insure the appointment of only good men in connection with the revenue. An appointment was quite recently made, apparently with his acquiescence, which, after proper inquiry, could not have been made, unless thieving on an extensive scale was expected. Secretary MCCULLOCH has suffered and will suffer still more, from these things. It is coming to be the general conviction that frauds on the revenue arise mainly from this cause. The head of the Department, fully determined that none but honest men shall touch the revenue, ought to be more successful than he appears to have been in keeping dishonest men out of important positions.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

By reference to our commercial columns it will be seen that the people of Cincinnati, Louisville and other points on the river, are in a great strait from want of a sufficient supply of fuel. Pittsburgh coal is selling at Cincinnati at thirty-two cents, and at Louisville at sixty cents per bushel, with a very limited supply. We regret that the facts do not warrant us in predicting a speedy relief for the suffering people who depend upon us for fuel. The river is scant five feet, and the coal which had been shipped, up till last evening, footed up in all about 155,000 bushels. Even this limited quantity will be gladly received below, although it will have but little effect upon the market. We have afloat here, in barges and "broadhorns," between seven and eight millions of bushels, which only await a sufficient stage of water for shipment to the West and South. It is impossible to foretell what may be the condition of the weather a week hence, but the indications now are that the present rise will afford but very little relief to the suffering people below.

EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In Berlin, Prussia, there is an organization for the mental improvement of the working classes, which has been in successful operation for a number of years, and which might be advantageously imitated by the working classes in the United States. The society to which we allude owns a fine building on one of the principal streets, which is elegantly furnished, surrounded by gardens, and open every evening to the public. There is a lecture hall, together with a library and reading room, and the principal object is to diffuse among the members of the society the general elements of education, and of knowledge special to the occupation of each. Vocal and instrumental music, conversation, gymnastics, and other refining and elevating means are employed, in which the wives and children of the members take part. The monthly contribution in support of this institution amounts to but eight cents, for which sum any workman in Berlin can enjoy its advantages. In seven years this society has educated sixty-six thousand workmen; and it is estimated that, on each evening in the week, at least one thousand persons may be found there, who would otherwise spend their evenings in the saloons of the city.

This suggests an important fact to our workingmen, and illustrates what grand results can be accomplished by systematic efforts in the right direction. It is essentially necessary that the project should originate with and be controlled by the working classes themselves. Individuals better appreciate that which they have created or originated through their own exertions, and which tends to their advancement and elevation as a class. There is a charm and an influence in the word *property* (which simply means one's own) that no other relation is capable of exciting in the human mind. Hence it is that our libraries and reading rooms do not take that hold upon the popular heart, and elevate the masses to that degree which they should. They are generally under the control of and sustained by those whom the working classes are not in sympathy with. When the mechanics of Pittsburgh can point to a library hall and reading room of their own, erected and furnished through their own exertions, and controlled exclusively for their own benefit; then, and not till then, will they realize all the advantages which such institutions are capable of conferring. When libraries, lecture rooms, music schools, night schools, and other educational institutions, become half as numerous as drinking and gambling saloons, then the vices of the age will yield to the sway of intelligence, morality and virtue.

REFORM IN OUR PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

As the citizens of the State are examining this subject, and as our own county is engaged in building an elementary prison or House of Employment, we make no apology for again recurring to this important question. In the United States we have heretofore had two systems of penitentiary confinement—known respectively by the names of the places where they originated, as the Philadelphia and Auburn systems, and when otherwise spoken of as the separate and congregate systems. The Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia is the only one now conducted strictly on the separate system. The Western one, especially in these latter times, has been forced to put two convicts in nearly half its cells, and the building never was of such a character as to effectually prevent communication between its inmates. The penitentiaries in Rhode Island and New Jersey were designed to have been conducted on the separate plan, but both are now conducted on the congregate system. All the other penitentiaries in the United States and Canada, we believe, are conducted on the Auburn or congregated plan. Yet it should be frankly stated, that economical considerations, rather than reformatory, have been the leading causes for adopting it. The solitary or separate system has been bitterly assailed, and in many minds condemned, on account of its alleged tendency to disease and insanity, although its zealous advocates have stoutly denied all such charges.

The last fifteen years, however, has brought to light a combination of the separate and congregate system, first introduced into Ireland, and known as the Irish system. Sir WALTER CROFTON, the father of this Irish system, is now in the employ of the British Government, and has authority to remodel the convict system of that great empire, and of course it will be worked out on a large scale. If one-half the reformatory advantages claimed for it be well founded, then we think our new prisons should adopt the Irish system. Its administration is much more economical than our present system, and as it embodies probably all that is good in ours, we had better get all that is good in it. Reformation is its avowed object, the design being to teach the convict habits of industry and resistance to temptation, and enable him to become a useful member of society on his discharge. The first eight months the convict is treated on the separate system, and is entirely isolated from all companionship. In the second stage he is employed by day on the congregate system, has religious and secular instruction by competent schoolmasters, and in case of bad behavior, he is remanded to the first. In the third stage he receives a per centage of his earnings, works frequently without an overseer, and is permitted to go out to farm labor, and is treated in many respects as a freeman. In the fourth stage he is granted a ticket-of-leave, and permitted to go at large, unless found to associate with bad company. He is still supervised, until placed under a suitable employer. The results of such treatment, making due allowance for even Irish exaggeration, is far in advance of any other system of prison discipline. Our present penitentiaries could be used in the first stage, and much cheaper buildings thereafter, and the whole be dovetailed into our present system. The instruction is by far the most important element of this system, and with us the question will be, can we in this money-loving age and country, get persons with christianity enough in their character to become instructors? We have faith in this system mainly because it seems to be chiefly the truths and precepts of the Christian religion applied to this most unpromising class of mankind. It appears to be an effort to apply to grown up convicts the modes of treatment customary in our best Houses of Refuge for juvenile delinquents. If it be indeed true that men are only children of larger growth, and that the spirit of Christianity is a cure for all the ills with which even the worst phases of human nature are afflicted, then we do not see why convicts may not be reclaimed and made good citizens and useful men and women.

The South.

The Alabama Convention has completed its work and adjourned. The Constitution will be submitted to the people of the State for ratification or rejection on the fourth day of February next, under the orders of the Commanding General of the District. If a majority of the registered electors shall vote, and if a majority of those voting shall vote for the Constitution, it will go into effect. The adoption of the Constitution is an event altogether likely, and the representation of Alabama in the present Congress and the participation of the State in the Presidential election may be predicted almost without a doubt.

Although the supporters of reconstruction have carried the Convention in North Carolina by an immense majority, it is feared that the Constitution, after it has been framed, will be rejected. The Convention is yet to meet, and this prospect may change. The colored voters are said to be all Chase men, because they fear Grant is not radical enough, and universally in favor of securing the ballot to all the blacks in the South. Says a correspondent:

"Their admiration for Grant on account of his military achievements seems unbounded. They all regard him as the greatest general in the world; and, ask a negro who he wants for President, and him he is one for Grant. Well, now, don't pedestal people on Grant, but guess not; frabl he will, well enough on votin' question, as, on the whole, better have Mass. Chase—think he's all right as he is. This preference among the blacks for the Chief Justice is attributed to the influence of the leaguers, and, doubtless, this has much to do with it. The leagues are the most wonderful political institutions ever set in motion. It is no uncommon thing for a negro to travel on foot fifty miles to attend a league meeting. Every league meeting, too, is a school room, and to-day there are hundreds of thousands of adult blacks in the South learning to read from the lessons first taught in the mysterious council chambers. The desire to learn to read and become acquainted with political rights, and know how to vote and who to vote for, is as far as universal as is the ambition among the blacks of the South, having been given the ballot, manifestly continues to possess it."

A Savannah letter says: few northern visitors have arrived in our city thus far, and the hotelsare not doing a very heavy business. At this time last year the city was crowded, and the hotels and boarding houses filled to overflowing. There is no better place in the country to spend the winter, and the invalid unable to withstand the rigors of a northern winter, will find in Savannah a beautiful climate which is bracing and strengthening to weak lungs.

Home Assaults on Napoleon.

In France Napoleon's intervention in Italy is not less unpopular than his Mexican venture. The press and public speakers do not hesitate to attack him for his course on the Roman question, although there is not perfect accord as to the grounds of opposition. M. Thiers, the aged Voltairean, has always had a fancy for the temporal power of the Pope, and his notions on this head introduce a good deal of embarrassment into his co-operation with the republican members. He is with them on most of the subjects of internal politics—the riper freedom of the press, the responsibility of the ministers to the Chambers, and the right of public meeting; but he hoists the Pope's colors, the mitre and the cross-keys, the instant Italian affairs are discussed. His chief offence, however, is with German unity, and he chafes at the Emperor's declaration, in the late speech, that France must frankly accept the events on the other side of the Rhine. The republican members feel, on the other hand, that though the massacre of the Garibaldians at Mentana was a hateful act, and one which the Italians will treasure in long wide remembrance, and a wrong, yet it may be that the Emperor is anxious to abandon the Papal cause, if Europe will only help him to do so, and that to impede him just now is to play the game of the ultramontanes. As for the latter, their dream is rudely broken by the imperial indorsement of the "unity" of Italy, and by the delicate way in which the recent intervention is treated by the Emperor. Louis Napoleon seems to have soothed the wounded pride of a large class of Italians by the tone of his speech, and they watch the efforts, real or pretended, to bring together a conference, with less of bitterness than curiosity.

A correspondent, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, under date of 15th ult., mentions the fact that Professor Dellisler predicted the late earthquake that transpired in that island some three weeks before its occurrence. Mr. Dellisler posted his notice at the Commercial Exchange, in which he stated that, in consequence of certain peculiar counteracting influences of certain planets on the earth's surface about the 12th of November, there were strong probabilities of an earthquake or hurricane visiting the Island at that time. And sure enough his prediction was verified by the event. Professor Dellisler is just the man Mr. Seward should take into his employ. Having set up the business of buying earthquakes by the wholesale, the Secretary needs a good judge of the article, and for this place the Professor is evidently his man.

Mr. Seward is said to be dying for more earthquakes to purchase. As a temporary relief his friends think a few first-class volcanoes would answer.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Dickens concluded his first season of readings in Boston Tuesday evening. The *Advertiser* accompanies a notice of the entertainment with the following: This concludes Mr. Dickens's first season in Boston, and we take pleasure in congratulating him upon the very great success which he has achieved, a result, however, not in the least surprising, for if the tone of his powers as an actor had not preceded him, the curiosity to see one whose writings are like household words, must inevitably have crowded the hall night after night. To-morrow Mr. Dickens will go to New York, where new honors await him. He will read here again on the night before and the night after Christmas, and we suppose due notice will be given of the sale of the seats. There is a rumor that they will be disposed of by auction to the highest bidder, but we do not know that anything has been definitely decided.

—The Treasury Department was enlivened on Wednesday with the presence of nearly fifty young ladies, applicants for clerkships, and all sanguine of success, as each handed in a recommendation indorsed by Senators and members of Congress, who are urging these appointments, while at the same time they are denouncing Secretary McCulloch for not curtailing the expense of his department.

—Senator Yates first met Mr. Lincoln in an Illinois cabin. A young man present said to Mr. Lincoln, "Iam taller than you." "This is very easily settled," said Mr. Lincoln, "stand up here, back to back, and we will see." The young man straightened himself up to his full height, and Mr. Lincoln arose from his chair slowly, and not showing his full length, the young man said, "I thought I was the tallest." said Mr. Lincoln, "there is a great deal come out in me," and straightening himself out to full length "came out" full two inches taller than the young man. In a higher sense, says Mr. Yates, there was "a good deal to come out" in Mr. Lincoln.

—Dr. Arnold once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said: "Why do you speak so angrily, sir? Indeed I am doing the best I can." Years after the doctor used to tell the story to his children, and say: "I never felt so ashamed in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten."

—When Queen Elizabeth went from Temple Bar along Fleet street, in some procession, the lawyers were arranged on one side of the way and the citizens on the other. Lord Bacon, then a student, said to a lawyer who stood next to him: "Do but observe the courtiers; if they bow first to the citizens they are in debt; if to us they are in law."

—Horace Greeley says he fell in love while he and the object of his adoration were eating Graham bread.

—The Duke of Cambridge is very profane. That is because he admires the German generals and particularly takes to Schwerin.

—The Newark *Courier* has the following relative to the infelicities of an author: J. R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke) was in this city a few days since, on business of a domestic nature. It is known that Mr. Gilmore and his wife recently separated, but the question of the control of the children, who were claimed by both parties, has been held in abeyance. Yesterday, the parties, by agreement, visited the office of one of our prominent lawyers where, through his intervention, an adjustment was arrived at, both as to the children and the property of the husband. The parties did not come together until the moment of the separation of the children arrived, when the scene was one of dramatic interest and passion. Two of the little ones were assigned to the care of the father, and a third to the mother, who is also to be permitted to pay weekly visits to the others. The domestic difficulties thus in some sense adjusted, have attracted considerable attention in Boston and elsewhere.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Rollins' Annual Report.... Receipts, $265,920,000.

The annual report of Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows that the receipts in 1667 were $265,920,474. The receipts of internal revenue for the past three years, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National banks, were for the year

1865	$211,120,329 17
1866	310,906,984 17
1867	265,920,474 48

A discrepancy between these amounts and those reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, is explained by Mr. Rollins as follows:

"The same receipts are not entered upon the books of the two offices on the same day. Indeed, the statistics of this office are based almost entirely upon the reports of the Collectors of their collections, while those of the Secretary are of amounts actually covered into the Treasury after the accounts of the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries are rendered."

The amounts given by Mr. Rollins include drawbacks upon goods exported, and funds refunded as erroneously assessed and collected.

The amounts of drawback and sums refunded were as follows:

	Drawbacks.	Amts refd.
1865	$986,059 39	$222,714 36
1866	798,866 73	311,844 13
1867	1,364,010 15	709,561 46

The increase of the amount of drawback for the past year was largely due to the increased exportation of cotton goods and spirits of turpentine, and the presentation of claims on account of goods exported to June 30, 1864, which was made necessary by the statute of limitation barring their payment unless the same were presented prior to October, 1866. From the amount of drawback owed up to this time during the fiscal year, it is probable that the whole amount for the year will not much exceed one million dollars.

The following were the receipts from special sources:

RECEIPTS FROM BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$3,987,209	$4,186,023	$3,774,075
Circulation	1,955,661	996,328	478,228
Deposits	2,643,841	2,099,635	1,394,305
Miscellaneous	265,867	374,074	174,445

RAILROADS.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dividends	$2,470,816	$2,205,804	$3,379,262
Interest on bonds	2,695,952	3,000,000	
Gross receipts	5,917,293	7,614,448	4,128,295

The returns of the taxes upon dividends and interest on bonds were made to the Commissioner until the act of July, 1866, took effect. Since that time they have been made only to the Assessors, and the tax has been paid to Collectors. The monthly abstracts of the collectors have not given the amounts received from the two sources separately. The reduction of amount from gross receipts is due to the exemption of dividends and transportation of property from tax after July, 1866.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$784,668	$767,221	$651,278
Premiums and assessments	961,502	1,169,722	1,326,504

The rate of tax upon dividends of banks, railroad and insurance companies has been five per cent. during the last three years; that upon premiums one and a half per cent.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

1865	$235,090
1866	309,425
1867	133,564

After July, 1866, the tax was reduced from five to three per cent.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

1865	$820,273
1866	1,010,145
1867	555,859

The rate has remained unchanged during the three years.

REVENUE STAMPS.

1865	$31,167,302
1866	16,494,713
1867	16,994,731

The excess of the revenue of 1866 over that for 1865 was due to the use of stamps for that portion of the country prior to that time in rebellion. Since August 1, 1866, affidavits, receipts for the delivery of property, appeals, confessions of judgments, writs and other processes have been exempt from duty, while the tax upon bankers' and brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, &c., has been added to the stamp schedule.

Sales of beer stamps are not included in the receipts above given.

During the year the sum of $1,927,117 56 was received from the sale of one cent stamps, and $3,231,247 27 for stamps from special dies for matches, perfumery, cosmestics, medicines and other proprietary articles.

LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS.

1865	$ 545,807
1866	1,804,150
1867	1,861,432

From the infrequency with which returns of successions and legacies are due from tax payers, they are often ignorant of their liabilities, and while frauds, perhaps, are seldom perpetrated, the receipts of the several districts depend very much upon the diligence and faithfulness of their local officers. Now that the annual list is completed, assessors have been instructed to give early and special attention to this subject.

INCOME.

1865	$20,567,386
1866	67,804,130
1867	63,001,431

Income, articles in schedule A, and special taxes, except wholesale dealers and wholesale dealers in liquor, are subject only to this assessment. The income tax of the fiscal year 1865 was mainly from the income of the calendar year 1863, and that of 1866 from the calendar year 1864. By the statute of March last, the annual assessment was changed from May to March, so that of the $57,040,640 collected in the fiscal year 1867, $9,573,858 were from the income of the calendar year 1866, and $47,466,782 from the year 1865. The entire tax collected from the income of 1865 was $48,101,-675. The amount collected during the present fiscal year from the income of 1866 is $14,611,-232, which, added to the $9,573,858 before collected, make thus far collected from the income of 1866 $24,185,090. This sum is as large as was generally expected, for incomes were usually less than for the year preceding, and the increase of the exemption to $1,000, and the reduction of one-half in the rate upon incomes exceeding $5,000, were intended to decrease the receipts nearly $20,000,000.

The number of persons whose income tax on the annual list in 1867 was:

Twenty dollars or less	63,086
Over $20 and not over $50	42,947
Over $50 and not over $100	22,308
Over $100 and not over $600	34,778
Over $600	35,388
Total number	200,184

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS.

The following table exhibits the comparative receipts for three years from several sources:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Apothecaries	$87,872	$43,712	$53,447
Auctioneers	97,868	121,211	111,211
Auctioneers	80,545	30,721	94,084
Bankers	1,486,686	1,295,646	1,713,115
Brewers	27,747	106,412	254,155
Brokers, bank note	37,440	31,200	31,200
Claim Agents	60,782	70,637	84,622
Dealers, retail	1,806,786	1,904,017	2,067,893
Wholesale	2,543,104	2,458,344	3,393,231
Retail liquor	2,376,481	2,761,000	2,985,000
Wholesale liquor	400,402	501,431	564,263
Distilleries, coal oil	16,024	17,350	21,490
Spirituous liquors	46,661	81,595	174,446
Apples, grapes	13,256	20,239	57,332
Hotels	110,272	583,656	865,656
Insurance Agents	21,602	104,466	148,647
Jewelry	197,377	207,836	257,848
Manufacturers	635,118	1,043,699	1,726,457
Peddlers	265,760	274,000	278,113
Physicians, surgeons	302,847	425,986	548,360
Retailers	1,005,741	991,300	1,100,000

Prior to the act of July 13, 1866, brewers paid fifty dollars for each license, and where their product was less than five hundred barrels per year, twenty-five dollars. After that time the rates were doubled, as was the tax upon distillers of spirituous liquors.

Manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, were by that act assessed as peddlers instead of manufacturers, and during the past year, paid a special tax of $59,321.

RAW COTTON.

The tax on raw cotton was as follows:

1865	$1,272,981
1866	18,479,654
1867	24,769,078

The tax was two cents per pound until August 1, 1866, when it was increased to three, where it remained until September, 1866, when it was reduced to two and a half cents per pound. The receipts during 1866 represent cotton grown at different times which could not, by reason of the war, before that time, reach the market. The receipts of 1867 substantially represent the product of that year—nearly two million bales.

REFINED PETROLEUM AND COAL OIL.

The tax on these articles produced:

1865	$3,147,212
1866	5,317,396
1867	4,904,781

Oil distilled from coal, asphaltum or shale, paid fifteen cents per gallon until August, 1866; after that, ten cents. Naptha and the lighter oils have, at different times, been variously taxed, but at successively lower rates.

In 1864, 22,015,752 gallons of refined petroleum were brought to charge, and 671,945 gallons of refined coal oil; in 1865, 14,756,000 gallons of refined petroleum, and 63,992 gallons of refined coal oil; in 1866, 25,890,604 gallons of petroleum, and 928,880 gallons of coal oil; in 1867, 24,963,555 gallons of petroleum, and 768,-925 gallons of coal oil.

The amount in bonded warehouse on the 30th of June, 1867, was in excess of that at the close of the preceding fiscal year; the amount exported during 1867 was nearly double that for 1866.

It is believed that the tax has not only been avoided in various ways through a defect in the law, but that the law itself has been frequently violated with great loss to the revenue. The high rate of tax offers strong temptations both to refiners and officers.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CHEROOTS.

On these the tax was:

1865	$3,037,421
1866	3,478,236
1867	3,641,364

For ten months of the year 1866, the receipts were from specific taxes graduated by different values of the cigars. On March 3, 1865, a uniform rate of $10 per thousand was imposed. By the statute of July 13, 1866, the tax became partly specific and in part *ad valorem*, and by that of March last the tax of $5 per thousand was adopted, which was a very large reduction from the then existing duty.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

1865	$8,017,039
1866	13,321,921
1867	15,245,477

The tax upon smoking tobacco, except that made exclusively from stems, was increased in March, 1865, from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound. Fine-cut chewing and plug, in March, 1865, was increased from 35 cents to 40 cents per pound, whereit still remains. The tax on smoking tobacco not sweetened, stemmed or butted, was reduced in 1865 to 15 cents per pound. 11,075,568 pounds of the manufactured article were exported from bond during the last year, while the amount in bonded warehouses was increased from 4,123,631 pounds on the 1st of July, 1866, to 7,695,001 pounds on the 1st of July, 1867. The taxed production of tobacco in 1865 was 36,639,020 pounds; in 1866 35,748,351 pounds, and in 1867, 45,635,581 pounds. The product of 1866 was largely manufactured in the South before the war and during its progress, and after its close brought to Northern markets. Notwithstanding the heavy loss by fraud, the increase of the receipts has been quite satisfactory.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

1865	$3,667,181
1866	5,115,140
1867	5,819,345

The tax of one dollar per barrel has been continued during the three years.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

	Distilled Spirits.	Brandy.
1865	$15,993,792	$12,005
1866	29,198,578	883,499
1867	28,296,291	868,145

For the first six months of the fiscal year 1865 the tax on distilled spirits was $1.50 per gallon, afterwards $2. The tax on brandy has varied from 50 cents to $2.

The amount of spirits forfeited has been largely in excess of that during any year preceding, and probably equals the whole amount prior to June 30, 1866. The receipts from forfeited spirits are not included in the above.

The frauds connected with the production and removal of spirits are of very alarming extent and character, and will be considered more fully in another part of this report. The amount of spirits in bonded warehouse on the 1st of July, 1866, was 6,081,551 gallons; on the 1st of July, 1867, 17,887,272 gallons. The amount out of warehouse under transportation bonds on July 1, 1866, was 3,132,211 gallons, and on July 1, 1867, was 3,931,444 gallons. The amount of spirits received into "class 3 warehouses" so-called, for the manufacture of medicines, cosmetics, cordials, &c., for exportation, was 892,727 gallons. The amount exported in bond was 4,654,816 gallons. The amount upon which tax was paid was 14,148,132 gallons. From this it will appear that 31,000 gallons of distilled spirits which was reported to revenue officers during the year 1867, and which can be accounted for is 32,299,639 gallons. The difference between this amount and the actual production measures the product which reached the market through fraud.

Of the tax on spirits, the Commissioner says: "The propriety of imposing a large tax upon distilled spirits has never been seriously questioned in this country. In most cases where a tax upon an article greatly exceeds its cost, harm results to individuals or the public; but in this case, while the Treasury is certain of increased revenue, if the amount produced is brought to charge, the more the consumption is checked, the more the social and moral condition of the people is improved.

"The limit of tax is reached when its amount not only becomes an incentive to fraud on the part of the producer, as most high taxes have proven, but where no inconsiderable portion of it may safely be used for the corruption of officers employed in its collection. When such is the case, the revenue is not only diminished, but the administration of the law becomes disreputable, and the law itself a reproach. The several taxes imposed by any revenue law are paid cheerfully only when every interest affected by it contributes its apportioned and equitable share. There is reason to believe that more public dissatisfaction arises from the failure to collect the tax upon spirits than from all other causes combined, and unless some remedy is obtained, I apprehend further demoralization, extending through other sources of revenue, and corrupting even the business relations of individuals. Bad examples are as freely followed as good ones, and the profits from fraud and collusion in one class of cases suggests advantages to be fraudulently derived from the others.

HOW WHISKY FRAUDS ARE PERPETRATED.

"We know the amount of tax received upon spirits withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, and, from this amount, and the rate of consumption, the very low price of spirits, in the frequent detection of offenses, we argue extensive and alarming frauds which undoubtedly exist.

"Under the law and the regulations of the Department all distillers are required to make daily record and tri-monthly report, to assessors, of all materials used, and the number of gallons distilled and placed in warehouse, or sold from warehouse, with the name and place of business or residence of purchasers. Now, as all spirits must, under law be warehoused, it is obvious that, if correct report of production is made, no fraud can be committed without the knowledge of responsible revenue officers. Every withdrawal of spirits, whether for consumption or transportation, rectification, redistillation or export, leaves its record and proof behind it. All production is charged to the proper collector, and must be accounted for by him. In tax received at the withdrawal for consumption, or by bonds or other evidences of removal for the several purposes above named and authorized by statute. These bonds have occasionally been insufficient, and in some instances it is believed they have been corruptly taken; but they are still in existence, and the amount of spirits covered by them is easily ascertainable. It is sufficient in this connection to say that it is small in comparison with the quantity which has reached the market through other avenues of fraud. It is possible, of course, for all withdrawal of spirits from warehouse to be destroyed, but such destruction involves the necessity of such wholesale and monstrous combinations of assessors and collectors and their assistants that I can not and do not contemplate it as an actual existence. The bonded system has probably furnished opportunity for a particular class of frauds, as every additional genuine coin increases the variety, while it may not increase the number of counterfeits. But when such brands have been imitated, but bills of lading have now been substituted for permits, so that the duplicate and even triplicate shipments, which may have sometimes been made under the latter are avoided, while brands of bonded packages can not be more easily stolen, purchased or imitated than for the free or tax-paid article.

"The occasional discovery of attempts at exportation of water instead of alcohol has induced many to believe that frequent and extensive frauds of this character have been consummated; but while it is quite probable that these attempts have been sometimes successful, it is certain that the discovery of fraudulent shipments to other countries, although absolutely large, is really of small magnitude when compared to the full amount which avoids taxation. As to drawback is allowed upon spirits exported, frauds can occur only in alleged shipments in bond, water or other articles of little value being substituted for spirits, which are thrown upon the market for consumption free of tax. Such fraud involves the bribery of custom house officers, whose duty it is to carefully inspect all goods exported in bond, as well as the procurement of false certificates of the landing of the spirits abroad for the cancellation of the bonds against relanding in this country, which are filed in the custom house of the district from which the exportation is made. There is, of course, actual export trade of very considerable importance, but the actual and fraudulent shipments combined only reach 4,654,816 gallons for the fiscal year 1867, while the tax paid is larger than for several years immediately preceding the last, but not as large as in 1861, when no tax existed, or in either the two years following. Much of the increase may well be accounted for by the low price of taxpaid spirits here, and the necessity of seeking other markets without the payment of two dollars per gallon.

"I believe most of the illicit spirits in the market is the product of those establishments whose proprietors report for warehousing only a portion of their production. A large amount is from hidden and unrecognized distilleries. This illicit whisky is conveyed unlicensed to neighboring rectifying houses, and emptied immediately into vats, where it can never be identified; or it is shipped in barrels, corruptly or falsely branded by the proprietors themselves, or our own officers in collusion with them. It is exceedingly difficult for superior officers to detect such collusion on the part of their subordinates. It can rarely be done except upon the disclosure of some party privy to the arrangement, and that can hardly be expected when all are equally guilty, and equally liable to a punishment.

"These extensive frauds have not only robbed the national treasury, but have driven from their accustomed business many men of acknowledged integrity. Others have taken their places for the special and sole purpose of acquiring fortune through fraud."

Mr. Rollins recommends a revision of the tax law, especially by making capacity of distillation the basis of taxation and by the adoption of spirit-meters. He also favors the system of compromise, and recommends such an amendment of the law as will require all persons paying special tax on manufacturers, but no tax upon articles manufactured, to pay an additional monthly tax upon sales, with the same limitations as are now imposed in the case of dealers.

The expense of collecting the revenue in 1866, was $7,719,089.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES,

DUBLIN PORTER

AND BROWN STOUT,

The Genuine Imported Article, sold at the LOWEST PRICES, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

DRUG STORE,

NO. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond.

SPEER'S SAMBURGH PORT

Grape Wine,

100 CASES OF THIS FINE WINE received and for sale Lower than at any other place in the city, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

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No. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 135 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

*IRRITATION OF THE LUNG

The Daily Commercial

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

I.

A tall majestic lady,
With locks of deepest dye,
A silken dress, whose gorgeousness
Delights no other eye,
A pretty little cottage,
With ivy cover'd over,
And she, my pride, my fancy's bride,
Expectant at the door.

Soft music in the gloaming
Echo gurgling from her throat;
While I fit still, and drink my fill
Of each love burdened note.
Days spent in sweet communion
'Neath shade of leafy trees;
We woo and sing, and ev'rything
Is poetry and ease.

A tiny fairy being
Lies nestling on my breast,
As tired of play she seems to say,
"This is my rightful rest!"
And in those baby features,
So beautiful and mild,
Methinks I trace another face,
The mother of my child.

II.

A slight but comely lady,
With rippling chestnut hair,
A cottage dress, in which, no less,
She looks extremely fair;
A busy bustling beauty,
On household duties bent,
Who speaks, the while, with happy smile,
Of kindness and content.

A little house in London;
No ivy and no flowers,
But what care we for botany?
That little house is ours,
And often in the evening,
We sweetly hear some well-known cry,
Or tramp of feet along the street,
We smile, my wife and I.

No little fairy daughter
Nestling confidently,
Four healthy boys, whose ceaseless noise
Brings childhood back to me.
Yet these porsaic blessings,
Of which I have my share,
In peace and love, soar far above
My castles in the air.

All the Year Round.

Solomon's Throne.

The following account of this remarkable piece of mechanism purports to be taken from the Persian manuscript, called "The History of Jerusalem:"

The sides of it were of pure gold; the feet of emeralds and rubies intermixed with pearls, each of which were as large as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven sides; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit, ripe and unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of plumage birds, particularly the peacock, the etanh, and the karges. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter melodious sounds, such as the ear of mortal never heard. On the first step were delineated vine branches having bunches of grapes, composed of precious stones of various kinds, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the various colors of purple, violet, green and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspect, large as life, and formed of cast gold.

The nature of this remarkable throne was such that when Solomon placed his foot on the first step, the birds spread their wings and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his reaching the third step, the whole assemblage of demons, and fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner: "Son of David, be thankful for the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his reaching the sixth, all of the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself upon the royal seat, when the birds, lions and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on Solomon, after which two of the karges descended and placed the golden crown upon his head.

Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of David, and the dove having presented the book to the King, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related that on the approach of evil persons to the throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roar, and to lash their tails with violence, the birds also, and demons and genii to utter horrid cries; so for fear of them no one dared be guilty of falsehood, but all confessed their crimes. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David.

A Peep Into Brigham Young's Seraglio.

(Salt Lake Correspondent of the Buffalo Express.)

But let us seek a field of interest. Here on our right hand are the private grounds of him who ruleth in Zion, Brigham Young. Twenty acres he owns in the heart of the city, where are pleasant walks and floral beauties, surrounded by a stone wall. Within this enclosure are three princely mansions, where live his thirty wives and numberless progeny. Each of these houses carries a name, that disorder and confusion may not arise in the camp of Israel. They are the Bee Hive House, Lion House and White House on the Hill. This mighty wall is designed to shut out the world, to exclude inquisitive sight, but we shall venture to describe the scene within. It is the hour of sunset, gilding the mountains with rapturous light. We approach the massive iron gates, and unlike Moore's disconsolate Peri, we are permitted to enter the domestic paradise. Strolling leisurely along the grassy walks, our attention is attracted to the singular movements of an elderly woman, her hair streaked with silver threads, yet with a step firm and elastic. This evening's air is inviting, and she seems to enjoy the freshness. In her hand is an open book (can it be "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy?") which closes with a nervous twitch of the hands, as her fading eye rekindles with a look that would seem to say, "Oh, how I despise you!" This woman, forty years ago, became Brigham Young's first wife. But who can be the victim of that malignant scorning? What poor mortal is being crushed between her clenched teeth? Can it be I, only a looker-on—a harmless and unoffending Gentile? No; but we have discovered the study of her husband's domestic trials that has been planted in her side. Yonder is a cluster of trees—they are aspen and maple—and under their thin, yellow-tinged tops is a bright eyed woman of twenty summers, who now leans upon an old man's arm. By what power we know not, but, as if drawn by magic hand, our steps are directed thitherward. The now mistress of the heart's situation flashes with some looks and breathes poetic words; he, old man that he is, and slave of sensualism, treads the floor of his own paradise, and smiles approving glances. This man is Brigham Young, and this woman his very last and much the prettiest wife. No wonder that the 'old creature' looked the disagreeable. Perhaps there are others peeping from behind damask curtains who are also mourning the loss of their place in that old man's affections.

"Don't Want it Where He Was Going."

During the recent trial before the United States Circuit Court in Hartford, of the case of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company against the insurance companies for the amount of damages to the steamer City of Norwich by fire, the defendants undertook to prove that the loss was occasioned by the steamer's sinking, and not by burning, making it a marine loss, against which the fire insurance company did not insure. Mr. Tracy, the pilot of the boat, being on the witness stand, was interrogated by Mr. Scudder of New York, the counsel for defendants, as to his views.

It having appeared from the evidence that Tracy was hanging on the rudder just before the steamer went down, Mr. Scudder inquired of him as follows:

"Mr. Tracy, what do you think the boat was worth at the time you were holding on to the rudder?"

"I really couldn't tell, sir."

"But what do you think, sir?"

"I didn't think anything at all about it."

"Mr. Tracy, what would you have been willing to give for her at that time?"

"Well, I don't know. I was not buying steamboats about that time."

"Mr. Tracy, would you have been willing to have given the old coat that you say you had on at that time for the boat?"

"Well, I don't know but I should. On the whole, I guess I should, for I don't suppose I should have needed an overcoat where I was going."

Mr. Scudder gave it up and called the next.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—A certain cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Heartburn, Spasms, &c., and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Determination of Blood to Head—Imprudence or neglect of health is tantamount to constructive suicide—the penalty, a short, quick struggle, and instantaneous death. All who are of full habit, or subject to apoplexy or epileptic fits, should never be without a supply of these invaluable medicines, as they will find a safeguard in occasional doses of them. In every instance they have been attended with the most successful results. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark ⚓ Stamped on base of Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod*

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED.—Bernor STOVES for Dining Room, Anti-Dust Gas Chambers, Stores, Offices, &c., secures perfect combustion when joining the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Sit down. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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EVERYTHING CHEAP

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NO HUMBUG.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

PRICES OF ALL GOODS

REDUCED TO

COST AND LESS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

PERSONS WANTING

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Will find this the great opportunity to purchase

EVERYTHING CHEAP,

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Each article has been marked down to the

LOWEST PRICE.

THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT

LOW MARKET RATES

IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.

Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.

Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.

Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.

Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.

Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.

Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.

Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.

Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $3 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.

Neck Ties at half cost.

French Corsets at $1 and up.

Breakfast Shawls and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making.

Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.

A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.

Good Star Shirts, at $2.

5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing

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OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods

Call and examine for yourself, at

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BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 188

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

JOBBERS

IN

BOOTS,

SHOES,

RUBBERS and

LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & BARNETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

C. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.

WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

AT EIGHT CENTS,

GOOD DARK PRINTS.

AT 10 CENTS,

SIX CASES FAST COL'D PRINTS.

AT 12½ CENTS,

KENTUCKY JEANS.

AT 15 CENTS,

DARK DELAINES.

TICKING, BED CHECK,

GINGHAMS, MUSLINS,

CRASH, TABLE LINENS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, CHEAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Colored Dress Silks.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Offer their large stock of COLORED DRESS SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MISSES' UNDERWEAR,

BOYS' UNDERWEAR,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and districts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

One person to serve as Controller of said city.

One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.

One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First ward shall vote by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867,

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the House formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward. First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward.

Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gautster, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

L. S.

WM. C. MCCARTHY,

Mayor.

td

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO.,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

369 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,

COBURGS,

DELAINES,

PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,

DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

THE NEW

Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,

ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,

NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS.

JUST OPENED BY

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

1867. FALL 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,

MUSLINS,

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

TWEEDS,

FLANNELS,

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Pan Handle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	3:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	2:30 p m	10:35 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1	11:10 a m	9:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2	5:30 p m	8:30 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Chicago, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSHEAD, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	4:45 a m
Cleveland Ex.	3:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:33 a m
Mail & Exp.	6:13 a m	Mail & Exp.	8:00 p m
Cl. & Whg. Mail	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail	6:38 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:02 a m
Chicago Ex.	9:33 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:02 p m
Pitts'g Cl'd'd Ex		Cleveland Ex.	7:05 p m
via Youngst'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex.	6:58 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:13 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:48 p m	Pitt. & Cl'd'd Ex.	7:48 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngst'n	9:38 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Br'ton Acc.	8:38 a m	N. Br't Acc.	7:02 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Br't Acc.	8:34 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac.	2:43 p m	N. Castle Ac.	9:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:33 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Br't'n Acc.	5:33 p m	N. Br't'n Acc.	4:43 p m
N. Br't'n Acc.	6:48 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:43 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:42 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:48 p m

☞ 9:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 3	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train	8:30 a m
Brinton No. 2	8:50 a m	Wall's No. 5	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:15 a m	Wall's No. 7	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	12:15 p m	Johnstown Ac.	3:30 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 9	1:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m	Phil. Express	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 6	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 8	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 8	7:00 p m	Wall's No. 6	7:30 p m
Allegheny Ac.	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:30 p m
Allegheny Train	10:30 p m	Pacific Ex.	7:30 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 2:00 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 25th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No. 1	8:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsburg No. 2	11:40 a m
Sharpsburg No. 3	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No. 3	3:30 p m	Harmersville	2:05 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No. 4	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:45 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:40 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Excursion Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line Stages for Butler and Kittanning. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 38 Fifth street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 2:10 and 11:35 A. M., 4:40 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:35 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express "	2:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	4:00 p m	8:35 a m
First Mail & Passport Accom.	11:00 a m	3:30 p m
Second " "	10:30 p m	3:05 p m
Mail to Brownsville	5:00 p m	9:40 a m
Sunday Church train to and from Uniontown	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. K. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive.
Mail to Allegheny	5:40 a m	6:30 p m
Mail to Brady's Bend	5:40 a m	7:45 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:30 a m	7:45 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	14:30 a m
Kittanning Accom.	1:00 p m	5:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from Allegheny to Sharpsburg	1:00 p m	2:00 p m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAILEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James Marshall,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
F. J. Jones,	J. Carlisle,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$300,000.
CASH.....175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WOOD STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Daizell,
John Dravo,	William Metcalf,
James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison,	John R. Schofield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN MCDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on steamboats and freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Frank S. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 84 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Capt. & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McCauley,	Andrew Ackleson,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ihmsen,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League meets this evening in the First Presbyterian (Rev. E. E. Swift's) Church, Beaver street, Allegheny. Addresses will be made by the Rev. William M. Yeomans, of Pittsburgh, and others.

Y. M. C. A.—At a meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, held last night, W. B. Edward, Jas. B. Warner, Jr., R. S. Waring, R. A. Gibson, Reuben Miller, Dr. L. E. McIntosh and J. Mehr. Reinhart were elected the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Two young men residing in Wilkinsburg met on Friday night and quarrelled over an old grudge. During the scuffle, one of them drew from his pocket a penknife, and stabbed the other with it, inflicting a severe although not serious wound. No arrest has been made.

OAKLAND REPUBLICAN TICKET.—Certain scoreheads in Oakland township have got up and printed a bogus Republican ticket for Councils and ward offices, which every intelligent Republican should discard to-day at the polls. The Regular Republican ticket for Councils is as follows: Select Council —Isaac Benson. Common Council—Geo. E. McCleane and John Fleming.

ROBBERY IN ALLEGHENY.—A pocketbook containing seven dollars in money, several shirts and other articles, were stolen from the house of Mrs. Myers, on Second street, in the Third ward, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon. The thief is supposed to be a woman who called at the house during the afternoon, and after whose departure the robbery was discovered.

THAT PROBLEM.—In the COMMERCIAL of the 31 inst., there appeared a problem from the teachers of Allegheny county, some fourteen solutions of which have been sent us, and which the sender of the problem can get by calling at this office. In the meantime we suggest that no more answers be sent. Most of those at hand pronounce the problem an absurdity, and others do not spend as complimentary terms of the "teachers of Allegheny county."

TRUE BILLS FOUND.—The Grand Jury of Washington county has at work returned a true bill for murder against Wm. Arnold *alias* "Snibbo" Arnold, charged with the killing of David Sproull. A true bill for burglary was also found against Thomas Whittaker, on a charge preferred by Miss Nancy Sproull, sister of the murdered man. Whittaker, it will be remembered, was tried at the last term of court for the murder and was acquitted.

ACCIDENT AT A. V. R. R. DEPOT.—A man named Schade, while engaged shifting cars with a pole, at the outer Depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday morning, was severely injured by the pole breaking and striking him on the head. The force of the blow knocked him senseless to the ground. Upon recovering he was carried into the Depot office, where he was properly attended to, and he is now doing well. Schade lives at Sandy Creek.

TO BE REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Gottlieb Fisher, who was committed to the county jail about two weeks ago, by Mayor Marrison of Allegheny, to answer a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. Matthias M. Gondaile, has been released on bail, and has been put with a mild attack of varioloid. Dr. J. G. McCandless, Jail Physician, yesterday recommended the removal of Fisher to the Hospital, and he was accordingly removed from his illness. The recommendation was approved by the Court and Fisher will be removed to the Hospital to-day.

CHANGES IN NOMINATIONS.—Mr. William C. Brown, who was nominated by the Republicans of the Second ward, Lawrenceville, for Select Council, has been compelled by stress of private business to decline the nomination, and Col. Andrew Scott has been nominated in his place. Mr. Scott will be supported as the regular nominee.

Captain C F. Porter, one of the Republican nominees for School Directors in the Second ward, this city, has declined the nomination of Mr. Wilson, who will be supported by the Republicans as the regular nominee at the polls to-day.

PANORAMA SERMON.—The Panorama Sermon of Rev. Mr. Long in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, (A. Clark's) last night, was a very entertaining and instructive discourse. The oil painting by which he illustrated his Scripture text are large and elegant works of art, and the manner in which the lecture by word and picture are combined touching as never to be forgotten. The audience was large and deeply interested, and the lecture will be repeated and interest as the series progress through the week. Mr. Long has just come from a triumphal where great success attended his efforts, and will preach in the Fifth Street Church every evening this week.

BRADDOCK'S FIELDS LODGE I. O. G. T.—A new Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized at Odd Fellow's Hall, Braddock's Fields, on Friday evening, by Mr. Hugh D. McCaw, Organizer and Lecturer for this District. A large delegation from Lodges in this city were present and added in the ceremony. An able address was made by Mr. McCaw, and the Lodge adjourned to meet at the same place this evening. The following officers were elected and installed to serve for the ensuing term: W. C. T., M. J. Bemis; W. V. T., Miss Maggie Kelly; Secretary, Miss Lizzie McCaw; F. S., Fawcett; W. T., G., Miss Lizzie McCaw; W. O. G., Wm. Redman; R. S., A. McCaskey; L. S., S. Watson; P. W. C. T., Miss M. J. Bemis; W. M., James Fawcett; W. D. M., Miss C. B. Lynch; W. R. H. S., Miss Lizzie Redman; L. H. S., Miss A. Wilson; P. W. C. T., George Fritz.

Spurious Tickets.

Every man of principle, who acts with the Republican party, will certainly cast his vote to-day for the nominees of the party, irrespective of personal considerations. There are some mischievous tickets in the field, both for city and ward officers, and it is the duty of every voter to closely scan his ticket before polling it, lest he be deceived. Samuel Allinder, the fusion candidate for Treasurer, saxhorn to get into good company, has had a ticket printed with three of the Republican nominees thereon, and his own name in place of Mr. McCarthy's. But in endeavoring to help himself, Mr. Allinder has also taken care of Mr. Burgwin, the fusion candidate for City Attorney. It is true that Mr. Stagle is not running on the ticket, but then Mr. Stagle is not running for City Controller," but "City Attorney," and every vote cast for *Jacob K. Stagle for "city controller"* is as good as one voted for Burgwin. In order to prevent the success of such frauds every intelligent voter should examine his ticket, and not take it for granted that it is all right because he gets it from the hands of a man always known to be a Republican. Let the Republican Committees are often imposed upon, and to-day every species of trickery will be resorted to to defeat the nominees of the Republican party and give the new city into the hands of the enemy.

Presbyterian Intelligence.

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny, of the Presbyterian Church, resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of the re-union of Presbyterian Churches. The Presbyterian Presbytery of Wooster, at a recent meeting, also declared itself in favor of re-uniting.

Rev. Alex. S. Thompson was recently installed pastor of the united churches of Worthington and Glade Run, Presbytery of Allegheny.

Rev. G. W. Shaffer has accepted a call from the united charges of Armagh and Centreville, Presbytery of Blairsville, to become their pastor.

The Presbytery of Johnstown has ordained a call to Rev. Wm. A. Fleming, of the presbytery of Donegal.

Mr. Robert W. Brown, of the last Senior class in the Western Theological Seminary, has declined the call to the church at Mount Pleasant, Presbytery of Blairsville.

Rev. S. M. Henderson was recently installed pastor of the church of Wilkinsburg, this county. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hall, the charge to the pastor by the Rev. N. H. Gillett, charge to the people by the Rev. H. H. Candlers. The church was organized some time ago, but the present is the first pastor.

Rev Mr. Marshall will be installed to-day as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellair, Presbytery of Allegheny. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. John M. Hastings, charge to the pastor by Rev. S. M. Henderson.

Mr. Franklin Eddy, was, on the 12th of November, ordained to the Gospel Ministry, by the Presbytery of Steubenville, and installed pastor of the united churches of Perrysville and Clearfork. Rev. John Robinson preached the sermon, Rev. Alex. Scott charged the pastor, and Rev. David Hall the people.

The Presbytery of Allegheny City will hold its meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on Tuesday next, 17th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M.

The Presbytery of Beaver will meet in the Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls on the same day at 6:30 o'clock, P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Assault and Battery Cases---The Equity List in the United States Circuit Court ---Perpetual Injunction Granted.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

On account of the absence of one of the jurors the case which was on trial at the adjournment of the Court on Friday, was postponed.

George Green, keeper of a saloon on Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, was tried on an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday. Two witnesses, both named Thomas Flaherty, were called by the prosecution and testified that they had bought whisky on Sunday, the 27th of October last.

No witnesses were called by the defense. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of seventy-five dollars to the Commonwealth, and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the county jail.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Tommis, indicted for assault and battery, reported on to-day, the adjournment of the Court on Friday, was continued. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of THIRTY cents.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. Sole, indicted for assault and battery, the counsel for the defense made a motion to quash the indictment. The motion has not yet been argued.

John Nelson, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Frances Derick, was tried and found guilty of a verdict of guilty rendered. Sentence deferred.

Mary Cuff was found guilty of assault and battery, on a charge preferred by Nancy Cuff. Sentenced.

LARCENY OF A COAT AND VEST.

Edward Mcculiough was tried for the larceny of a coat and vest, of the value of twenty-five dollars, from John Hill. The clothing was alleged to have been stolen from the lodging room of the prosecutor, on Arthur's street, and found in the possession of the defendant. Jury out.

John Payne was acquitted on an indictment for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on Catherine Hamilton.

In the prosecution of the boatbuilders indicted in Masons Court, off Tunnel street, third ward, on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame and disorderly house, and on the morning of the 11th of August while the proceedings were going on, Mr. Eckhart to her house with a hooked of water, she was struck on the head, and fell to the floor.

This case was on trial at the adjournment of Court.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

On the opening of the Court this morning the case of V. G. Jones vs. A. Greenawalt & Kann, was taken up. This was a feigned issue to determine whether the right to certain property belonged to the plaintiff and attached as belonging to Adam Berry, was vested in him or V. G. Jones. The jury found for the plaintiff.

Bell and Cavanaugh vs. J. P. Snyder. This was an action on a book account. The jury found for the plaintiff, \$ —— and costs.

William Hamilton vs. Rhoda Hamilton. This was a divorce case. The jury found for complainant.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

26—Bruns & Co. vs. Tilton.
30—Bellings & Mowbray.
4—Bortzler vs. Hahn.
41—Lowers vs. Shaffer.
5—Stockton vs. Hay.
48—Bowers vs. Morton & Kunkleman.
49—Kerr vs. Scott, Wife & Co.
50—Jacobs vs. Hanna, Hart & Co.
51—Dunlevy vs. George.
48—Lynch vs. owner of "Jacob Painter."

DISTRICT COURT TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for the District Court for to-day:

46—Allegheny Savings Bank vs. Scott, garnishee of W. H. Sturgeon.
47—Same vs. Same.
2—Same vs. Same.
25—Same vs. Angell & Co. vs. administrator (Geo. F. Jones, deceased.
3—Hindman vs. Crystal Oil Company.
123—Wilson vs. Fairman & Co.
124—McCloskey vs. Bigley.
131—Drennen vs. Bigley.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The equity list was taken up yesterday, and a number of cases disposed of.

COOPER & AND OIL WELL TORPEDO PATENTS.

Final decrees were yesterday entered, and perpetual injunctions allowed, under the decree of the Circuit Court, in favor of Jesse Cooper, against the list of Titusville defendants, and Aaron B. Robbins, a resident of Meadville. Similar action was also taken in suits of Meadville, Similar action was also taken in suits brought under the Robbins & Cooper patent of Meadville, against Jacob E. Seaks, of Meadville, and others, against Kent, who have been operating extensively in Pit Hole City, and these decrees are final. The defendants may be considered as finally disposed of in the Circuit Court of the United States. The only remaining case of importance now pending in the Circuit Court is that of Cooper against Hamar and Nickerson—which is to be argued this morning. Mr. Baker will appear for the former, and Major Brown for defendants.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR.

Seventh Day---Another Large Crowd---The Voting and Chances.

Another large crowd was in attendance at the Homeopathic Charitable Association Fair, at City Hall, last evening, and promises to be as successful this as it was last week. The articles in the different booths are being rapidly disposed of, and as the articles are sold their place are supplied. The Fair closes to-morrow night, and all who have not visited it should do so before that time.

THE BOOTHS.

The different booths have been daily adding to their attractions, and their handsome appearance is the admiration of all. At the Oakland Booth, a handsomely carved and large pin cushion will be put up to-day at chances. The chance in the "Flower girl," at Mrs. McFadden's Booth, are being rapidly taken, and several other articles are to be disposed of at chances before evening. A number of articles for children have been placed on the stand at the Eagle and Union Booth, and among them are a large play house, French doll, cushion, etc. A number of new attractions have been added at the Allegheny Booth and Birmingham Booth. The wonderful brick machine at the former booth is still a puzzler to all visitors. The Art Gallery, Post Office, Egyptian Encampment, and Paris Exposition are all meeting with great success, and each have a number of articles disposed of nightly. The Refreshment Department is also being well patronized, and is proving a very profitable department of the Fair.

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The voting on the various articles was kept up with considerable spirit yesterday. It is probable that a handsome ladies' gold watch will be received on most of the articles to-morrow night. The contest at the Strangers' Bazaar, on the most popular candidate for the mastership, closed at eleven o'clock last night, the vote stood as follows: John W. Riddell, 931; Colonel Benjamin Lemore, 725. Total, 1,656. Riddell's majority, 217.

In the contest at the Mansfield Booth, on the presiding goddess for gun cane, needlebasin pipe and pair of slippers, for the editor receiving the highest number of votes, the ballot stood as follows: Jennie Hall, 167; J. G. Slebenick, 111; C. D. Brigham, 83; J. Heron Smith, 82; Rev. J. Heron Smith, 65; Judge Mellon, 6; F. E. Penniman, 6; T. F. Houston, 2; Wilson King, 2; T. P. Sawyer, 3; Rev. D. R. Kerr, 2; Rev. S. H. Nesbit, 2.

At the Laurel Booth, the vote on the dressing gown for the gentleman was cast as follows: Dr. Lincoln, 86; Dr. Liscomb, 62; Lr. Hoffman, 60; Dr. Bowers, 36.

In the contest for the beautiful Afghan, at the same booth, Dr. McClelland was elected at the close of the polls.

The ballot on the gown at the Birmingham Booth, between the friends of Gen. Wilson King, Esq., and Major Frew, resulted as follows: Judge McCandless, 93; Major Frew, 87.

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The following is the vote on the Tourist's case, which has been contested for at Birmingham Booth, by the ladies in charge of the different booths: Miss M. Davis, 42; Miss Nellie Doake, 32; Miss Lizzie Doake, 11; Miss Sallie Davis, 71; Miss Callie Evans, 4; Miss Libbie Davis, 3; Mrs. H. H. Gregg, 1; Mrs. D. Davis, 1; Mrs. J. W. Williams, 1; Miss H. Crawford, 1; Miss M. R. Noble, 1.

Upon receiving the votes cast for the beautiful Afghan, at Mrs. McFadden's Booth, the vote received was found to be a tie between Dr. H. Cote, 80; Dr. J. P. Cooper, 12.

The ballot at the Eagle and Union Booth, for the sewing machine, was as follows: at the close of the polls last night: Hittenberger 127; Mrs. Markle 120; Mrs. Bingham 66; Mrs. Rodgers 61; Mrs. J. C. McCandless 57; Mrs. George Hunley 12; Mrs. Harry Oliver 7; Mrs. D. C. Chapin 5; Mrs. William Morgan 1.

The chances in the beautiful gold watch, at Mrs. Shaffer's Booth, at the Union Hall, when taken was drawn for last night and the lucky number was 1,000. The watch was carried away by Mrs. Daniel Barr, the lady who drew the clock at the same booth on Saturday night.

The wine set, at the same booth, was drawn by Alvin Hunter.

At the Oakland Booth, the large chess board and stand were disposed of in chances last night, and was drawn by Henry Speer.

Quincy Robinson drew a pair of fur gloves at the same booth.

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An Interesting Relic.

We were yesterday shown the original of the following order, all of which was the handwriting of the Father of his Country. It is seldom a commanding officer of the rank of General Washington penns his own orders, the work being generally left to staff officers.

HEAD QUARTERS,
VALLEY FORGE,
Jan'y 16th, 1778.

SIR: Throw a picket across the bridge on the Norristown road, with orders to bring in all suspicious persons found upon the road. The picket to be withdrawn at night.

To GEN. HUNTINGTON. GO. WASHINGTON.

This order is written on a fourth of a sheet of foolscap, and bears the superscription, "General Huntington," in Washington's handwriting. The paper is in a good state of preservation, and the owner intends framing it to insure its safety from too much handling, and the ravages of time as far as possible.

Arrivals at the Penitentiary.

The following persons, convicted and sentenced on the charges named, have been brought to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, within the last few days, to serve out their respective sentences: Thomas Wade, brick machine, at the forge of Boothe's still a puzzler to all visitors. The Art Gallery, Post Office, Egyptian Encampment, and Paris Exposition are all meeting with great success, and each have a number of articles disposed of nightly. The Refreshment Department is also being well patronized, and is proving a very profitable department of the Fair.

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FROM UNIONTOWN.

The Late Murder Trial---Rev. W. B. Watkins's Lecture.

Our correspondent "Carlos," from Uniontown, Fayette county, in alluding to the recent trial of Wm. J. Fleming, John Brittain and John Shaw, for the murder of John Evans, at Cookstown, on the night of the third of August last, says: "Fleming, who is apparently about twenty-one years of age, is five feet ten inches in height, and of spare build, red hair, blue eyes, low, narrow and retreating forehead. His appearance, antecedents and associations are against him. One morning during the trial, when he received his breakfast, he remarked that he 'must not eat too much or he would *break the rope*.' Fleming is a full cousin of Charlotte Jones, who was executed in Allegheny county, for murder some years since. Brittain is five feet eight inches high, heavy build, and about twenty years old. His face is rough and not specially indicative of intelligence. He might be a ready follower, but does not look like one who would be a plotter of, or a leader in, a great crime. Cunard, another of the party indicted for the murder, but whose trial was postponed, appears old as a witness, and it is supposed that a *nolle pros.* will be entered in his case and he discharged. The trial has created great interest in this county, and everything connected has been with exhibitanting.

Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Washington, Pennsylvania, delivered his popular lecture on "Proper Names," in Uniontown, on Tuesday night last, before a large and appreciative audience. The lecture is an outgrowth of a close investigation, and gives evidence of untiring research, patience and conscientious skill in its production. It is all the more interesting because it is a subject seldom worked, and one of a popular, life under-food. Mr. Watkins was formerly stationed in Pittsburgh, where he is well known and much respected."

Messrs. Alexander and Manning's Concert.

The friends of Messrs. Alexander and Manning assembled in great force at the Academy of Music last evening, for the purpose of attending the entertainment, and so far as the audience is concerned it was a success. All the performers being amateurs, it would not be fair to criticise their efforts. The cantata of "The Burning Ship" has little in it worthy of note beyond the words, as a musical point of view, and the entertainment was a success, which is certainly flattering to the popularity of the directors.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Catarrh---The Patient Gains 33 Pounds Under the Treatment of Dr. Aborn---Testified to by Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson County, Pa.

I had been afflicted for twelve or fourteen years with Catarrh. So seriously was I afflicted that I diminished in weight thirty pounds. Dr. Aborn's treatment I have recovered my health and gained thirty-three pounds of solid flesh, which is three pounds heavier than I ever weighed before. The serious difficulties of my condition, and the remarkable changes brought by your treatment, convinces me that the most desperate cases need not despair of hope.

R. T. KECK.
Clarion county, Pa.

December 3, 1867.

P. S.—Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson county, is familiar with the nature of my case, and your successful treatment, and may be referred to relative thereto.

This is Your Opportunity.

We rarely ever saw the *equal* of Oppenheimer's (No. 88 Wood street) new winter stock of gents and youths furnishing goods. If our readers will call and purchases in this line to an advantage we advise them by all means to go to Oppenheimer's. He has also received a heavy invoice of tailoring goods for winter wear. Every garment is made in the latest style and with the *utmost care* at Oppenheimer's.

SHELLS OF OCEAN, Japaneses and Chinese goods at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, this evening at this day. Private sale morning and evening. Auction sale at 2 P. M. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK of Ladies, Misses and Children's Furs, &c., on Wednesday, the 11th, at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. No reserve. Call for bargains in Christmas presents. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (World's Hair Restorer) Hair Dressing (*in one bottle.*) My wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. eod3t

Removal of the Office of Sword's Brick Machine.

The office of the Sword Brick Machine Company has been removed from 109 Liberty to 52 Canal street, between P. an and Liberty, just opposite the Elevator, by the Union railroad depot. They occupy the second floor of the new building recently erected by Messrs. Watson & McKay.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY on Hancock street at auction, on Tuesday, December 10th, at 2 P. M., on the premises. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of Jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Schiller's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Thirty Dollars Reward

If the "Indian Herb Doctor," fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

If You have a Suffering Child.

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain; and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Handle the *facsimile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

ON SATURDAY, December 14th, at two o'clock P. M., that desirable three-story brick dwelling No. 167 Third street, now occupied by J. P. Fetterman, Esq., will be sold at auction by John D. Bailey & Bro., auctioneers.

WE are coming, we are coming, with our Toys and Fancy Goods, at Thompson's Cheap and Notion store, No. 240 Liberty street. eod

Elm Cottage, Ohio Avenue, Allegheny, at Public Sale.

The desirable residence of Mr. Jouth, Gallagher, Ohio avenue, Allegheny, is to be sold on Friday next, on account of Mr. Gallagher's intended departure for Europe. Persons in want of a house, with spacious lot, are particularly invited to examine this property. See advertisement in auction sales, by a Loggate auctioneer.

FARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.—Continuation of catalogue sale of the private library of A. Kirk Jarvis, Esq., at auction this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, No. 55 and 57 Fifth street. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

THE lot and property, No. 8 Wylie street, at auction, on Tuesday December 10th, at 10 A. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a wrong than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any once medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound, and its every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the fine sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the States of the Union suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, incurable. And for those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic alone certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds! SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and even chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure a cold is when it begins. If you are fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a Colonic Pill, and then two or three pellets per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more pills are necessary for a cure, though it is in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for \$1.25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions \$10.00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - - \$2to5

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases. - - -

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Meyer, Jos. Fleming, McClurkan & McKennan, have them at retail. eod

Hearing Restored in Five Minutes.

Being a great sufferer from deafness I was advised to apply to Dr. Aborn, of 134 Smithfield street, who restored my hearing in five minutes. Wm. S. Thompson, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 18 cars pig iron; J. W. Porter, 2 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; J Wood, Son & Co, 3 do do, 1 do do; E H Moorhead, 2 do pig iron; Shoenberger & Blair, 8 do Erie Rock iron ore; T C Jennaker & Lang, 200 do do; E H Myers & Co, 100 do do; J Gardiner & Co, 250 do do; S B Thomas, 50 do do; Graff, Bye & Co, 212 tcs lard. 100 do grease, 30 do bdls bacon; 284 bbls do, 2,278 pcs salted shoulders, 50 do bacon; Bryce, Walker & Co, 250 pigs lead; McKee & Bro, 250 do do; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Lippincott & Co, 1,286 r bams; R Knox & Son, 1 car middling; Neghimyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Pier, Dalzell & Co, 388 sks barley; Page, Zellers & Dutf, 3 boxes glassware; W D McGowan, 8 kgs steel scraps; Dan'l Wallace, 13 sks rye; Knox, Klimm & Co, 1 box glassware; I H Voigt & Co, 64 bags; Hubbard & Bro, 1 circular saw; Uthridge & Son, 10 kgs nails; Graff, Bye & Co, 50 bbls lard; W Scaife & Son, 15 bdls s pipe; Lyon & Co, 1